NUMB. 755

The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5. 1737.

9l° 763.

Saturday last arrived the Mail from Holland.

THE Letters from Vienna, which are of the 16th ult. O. S. bring the following Memorial which the Velt Marſhal Count de Seckendorff, has cauſed to be deliver'd to the Emperor, in Juſtification of his Conduct in Hungary.

'His Imperial Majeſty not being ſatisfied with the firſt Anſwers that I gave to the Articles of Accuſation, which he was pleaſed to ſend to me, and having commanded me to give a more explicit Anſwer to it, in Obedience to his Orders, I have the Honour to repreſent what follows, with all the Reſpect poſſible.

'To trace Things to their Origin, I cannot help calling to mind the Slowneſs with which the Preparations were carried on for taking the Field. 'Tis well known how uneaſy I was at it, and how often I complain'd of it, tho' to no manner of Purpoſe.

'I had, indeed, the Honour of the chief Command of his Imperial Majeſty's Army; but as ſuch, I had not near ſo much Authority as the late Prince Eugene had. I queſtion whether if the Velt Marſhal de Palfy had been in my Place, he would have been contented with a Power ſo limited as mine was; at leaſt I have cauſe to think that this General would have been better ſerved than I was.

'When I was inveſted with the Command in Chief, the Gentlemen who are Members of the Aulick Council of War, promiſed me, that the Army which ſhould be under my Command, ſhould conſiſt of at leaſt 50,000 Men. But to their Judgment and their Equity, I appeal how much it wanted of that Number.

'Of all the Actions which diſhonour a Man, there is none certainly more baſe than Treaſon, and this was always my Notion of it. Cou'd I therefore be ſo wicked as to be guilty of ſo abominable a Crime as thoſe would inſinuate, who accuſe me of having maintain'd ſuſpicious Correſpondencies? Let the Reaſons that have advanced theſe Things prove them, and I am content to loſe my Life, if I am guilty of what they charge me with upon that Head.

'The Accuſation of having diverted or appropriated to myſelf a Part of the Money deſign'd for the Troops, is what I am no more guilty of, than of the Preceding. 'Tis certain, that 600,000 Florins were paid to the Army every Month: But 'twas the Count de Neſſelroth who had the handling of thoſe Sums, in quality of Commiſſary General of War. There 'tis, he or the Commiſſaries under him, that ought to give an Account how that Money was employ'd: And by conſequence 'tis they that can beſt tell what was the Reaſon that the Officers and Soldiers were ſo irregularly paid. The ſame thing may be ſaid with regard to the Magazines, becauſe the Perſons who had the Direction of 'em, and they only, can be made reſponſable for it, that they are in no better a Condition.

'Tis pretended that I have neglected Opportunities which I might have turn'd to my Advantage againſt the Enemy; but could I act otherwiſe, when it was abſolutely neceſſary for me to ſtay often a Fortnight together for the Return of two or three Couriers which I ſent to the Council of War to give them an Account of what I thought fit to undertake.

'Twas by Order of that ſame Council that I march'd to Niſſa, in order to take that Place. 'Tis true that the Army ſuffer'd very much by ſo haſty a March, becauſe the Troops wanted Bread; for though I was promis'd to be furniſh'd with 1200 Load, I ſcarce receiv'd 300.

'Inſtead of having a View to my own Intereſt, I have advanc'd ſeveral Thouſand Florins out of my own Pocket, to ſupply the Neceſſities of the Army, &c.'

Beſides what Count Seckendorff has alledg'd to juſtify his Conduct in the above Memorial, that General adds what follows:

'I am accus'd of not carrying it well towards the Officers, and of having us'd them ill. I own that I was oblig'd to deal ſeverely with ſuch as neglected their Duty, or who from Ignorance committed Blunders that were prejudicial to the Emperor's Service. As for thoſe that behav'd well, or did their beſt to diſcharge their Duty, I don't think there is any one that complains of me, unleſs he has a Mind to wrong his Conſcience.

'As one Part of the Inconveniences which are the Subject of Complaint ſeem to be owing to the Miſemployment or Miſappropriation of the Sums ſent to the Army; this has given a Handle to accuſe me of having been negligent in the Delivery of my Accounts, or in cauſing them to be laid before me. The Example of the late Prince Eugene, which it is alledg'd I ſhould have follow'd, is certainly worthy of Imitation, and I ſhould have taken the ſame Courſe, if I had had the ſame Authority. He cau's'd the Army Accounts to be laid before him every Month, that he might examine and ſign them; whereas they were never once brought before me. I did not call for them, becauſe, as I did not ſeek to find Fault with any Body, I thought that if his Imperial Majeſty was at any time deſirous to know how the Money was laid out, he would apply for it to thoſe who had the Management of it.

'With all due Submiſſion to his Imperial Majeſty's Pleaſure, I ſuffer, without Murmuring, the Effects of my Diſgrace, which are ſuch, that both Friends and Enemies muſt own there cannot be ſeverer Proofs of it: Yet I have all imaginable Confidence in his Imperial Majeſty's Juſtice and Clemency. The only Favour which I deſire at preſent is, That he will vouchſafe to name Commiſſioners, on whoſe Impartiality I may depend. In that Caſe, I hope it will be eaſy for me to make a full Diſcovery of the Purity of my Intentions, of the Innocence of my Conduct, and to demonſtrate how unfortunate I am, without being guilty.'

He adds farther, That as to the Monopoly for the Delivery of Beeves, he has been ſo far from ſnacking the Profit of it with two Generals, that he knows nothing of it.

That as to the Wines found at Niſſa, they were diſpos'd of with the Approbation of the Duke of Lorain: That he did not appropriate them to his own Uſe. And that as to the pretended Difference upon this Head with that Prince, his Royal Highneſs could atteſt the contrary. That the whole which he receiv'd was but 200 Eimers or Meaſures of Wine, that were ſent to him from Belgrade for his own Uſe; of which he did not ſuffer one Drop to be ſold: That there was no Sutler's Tent more than ordinary in his Quarters, and that the Sutlers would be very glad if they were never to pay any larger Contribution than what they paid to him.

That whether the Stay of the Army near Niſſa was, or was not, the Cauſe of laying aſide the Siege of Widdin, is not to be imputed to him, becauſe he never did any thing but in Purſuance of Orders that were given him.

That he had no private Conferences with the Generals de Schmettau and Diemar, without the Concurrence of the Velt Marſhal Philippi; and that if the Velt Marſhal de Khevenhuller did not aſſiſt at them, 'twas becauſe he was commonly abſent.

That his Diſpute with the Adjutant General the Count de Perouſati, was not about a Glaſs of Wine, but for his Neglect of Duty.

That the Duke of Lorain acted every where as he pleas'd; and that as to the Charge upon him, the Count, for going from the Danube, contrary to his Orders, he cannot ſufficiently declare his Surprize at ſuch an Accuſation, ſince he has Proofs to the contrary in his own Hands, and is alſo able to make it appear that he had ſecret Inſtructions for it from his Imperial Majeſty.

Theſe and other Pleas which the Count de Seckendorff has urg'd in his Defence, ſeem already to have made ſome Impreſſion on the Court. One remarkable Circumſtance in his Favour is, That the Commiſſioners for enquiring into his Affair have not yet had a Meeting; and many People are of Opinion that his Guard will ſpeedily be taken off.

The Letters add, that on the 17th the Emperor met the States of Lower Auſtria in their Hall of Aſſembly; and having plac'd himſelf on his Throne, the Count de Sinzendorf, the Great Chancellor, made a Speech, wherein he ſet forth, 'That ſome unlucky and unforeſeen Circumſtances having hinder'd the happy Concluſion of the War with the Turks, the Emperor was therefore oblig'd to have freſh Recourſe to the Aſſiſtance of his faithful Subjects for a farther Supply both of Men and Horſes; and that his Imperial Majeſty hop'd to find them the better diſpos'd to grant the extraordinary Aid demanded of them, becauſe, if the States furniſh'd him with the Means to continue the War with Vigor, they would enable him to obtain an honourable and ſolid Peace.'

The Marſhal of Lower Auſtria anſwer'd this Speech by expoſing the late fatal Misfortunes which the Hereditary Countries have ſuffer'd this Year, not only by the bad Seaſons, but by a bad Harveſt. He added nevertheleſs, that the States would do every thing in their Power to put his Imperial Majeſty in a Condition to carry on the War with Advantage, and to obtain an honourable and ſubſtantial Peace.

There is Advice that the Prince de Lobkowitz, who commands the Imperial Troops in Tranſilvania, attack'd the Turks that were advanc'd upon the Frontiers of that Province, and drove them from an advantagious Poſt which they had taken on a Mountain; ſo that after having loſt about 400 Men, they were oblig'd to quit the Neighbourhood of Orſova, and abandon the Deſign which they ſeem'd to have form'd of beſieging that Place.

General Doxat, who is under an Arreſt at Belgrade, has ſent a Memoral to Court, wherein he declares, that the Want of all Neceſſaries oblig'd him to ſurrender Niſſa, with Conſent of the whole Gariſon.

The Letters of the 8th ult. from Petersburg ſay, that moſt of the Volunteers of Diſtinction who are return'd thither from the Ruſſian Army under General Munich, have been preſented by the Czarina with a Gold Medal, which has her Majeſty's Effigy on one Side, and on the Reverſe the Storming of Oczakow; and moreover they have been given to underſtand, that if any of them have a Mind to engage in the Service, her Majeſty will give them honourable Commiſſions in Conſideration of their gallant Behaviour in the laſt Campaign. According to a Liſt that is publiſh'd of the Army, as it now ſtands, there wants but 24000 Recruits; yet the Reſolution ſtill continues of augmenting it to 180000 Men; and they already talk of beſieging Choczim or Bender next Campaign, in caſe that a Peace be not concluded this Winter with the Ottoman Porte. Count Munich continues in the Ukraine, viewing the Lines, and taking the neceſſary Precaution againſt any Invaſion from Little Tartary.

From the London Gazette.

Hague, December 10. *N. S.* Mr. Walpole returned hither laſt Sunday Night from Breda, where he left the Princeſs Royal under inexpreſſible Grief for the Death of the Queen, which he had firſt apprized the Prince of, and his Highneſs communicated it to his Conſort in the moſt prudent and tender Manner. On this melancholy Occaſion, the Princeſs Royal and the Prince have changed the Deſign they had to come and reſide here, and will go directly from Breda to Friſeland. The William and Mary Yacht being arriv'd at Helvoetſluys for Mr. Walpole, and the Wind to Day being fair, his Excellency is preparing to imbark very ſpeedily for England.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Naples, Nov. 19. Arrived the Sarum, Perkins, from New England and Leghorn; the Sea Horſe, Reed, from Briſtol, Mounts Bay and Leghorn; the Henry and Mary, Winſpear, from Bantry and Leghorn.

Amſterdam, Dec. 9. *N. S.* In the Vlie is arrived the Ship of Elias Guilliot, from Genoa.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Dec. 2. Wind S. W. Arrived the New Shoreham, Falkingham, from Barbados; the Brunſwick,

wick, Nevins, from St Chriſtopher's, the Virginia Merchant, ——, from Maryland.

Deal, Dec. 3. Wind N. W. In the Downs the Reſolution, Wood, for Jamaica; the St George, Lucas, from Oſtend for Leghorn. Laſt Night came down and ſailed the St. Jago, French, for Madeira; the Tring Galley, Dornford, for Oporto. Juſt came down and ſailed thro' without ſtopping, the Don Carlos, Clark, for the Canaries; the Tilly, Dove, for Bourdeaux; the Potuxon, Cock, for Cadiz.

Graveſend, Dec 2. Paſſed by the Liberty, Half-knight; the Dunkirk Packet, Smith, from Dunkirk; the Antwerp Packet, Wortherell, from Middleburg; and the Goldsborough, Deall, from Lisbon.

LONDON.

In our Paper of Friday laſt we mentioned, that an Engliſh Frigate loaden with Oil was ſtranded near Kykduyn, which is on the Helder, appears to be the Thomas and Suſanna of Hull, John Smithſon, Maſter, bound from Leghorn and St. Remo, with Oil and other Goods, great Part of which will be loſt.

The Mary of Liverpool, bound from Cape Fear for Liverpool, in the Latitude of 37 Degrees and 30 Minutes North, was met with by Captain Falkingham of the New Shoreham, lately arrived at Dover from Barbados, in a bad Condition, having been a Month at Sea, had met with very bad Weather and ſplit all her Sails. Capt. Falkingham let them have ſome Proviſions and Sails what he could ſpare.

Yeſterday the Court appeared in deep Mourning at St. James's, for the Death of her late Majeſty.

Yeſterday Morning the Officers that mounted Guard at St. James's, appeared in their Regimental Cloaths trim'd with Black, their Saſhes and the Colours covered with black Crape.

Laſt Wedneſday Night Mr. Chriſtopher Mitchell, an eminent Barge Builder at the Bank Side, went to Bed ſeemingly in good Health, and was found dead the next Morning.

Laſt Saturday the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Huntington was ſafely delivered of a Daughter, at the Earl's Houſe in Saville Row.

Laſt Saturday Sennight died of a Fever, at his Seat at Bolton Hall in the County of York, George Bolton, Eſq; a young Gentleman lately come of Age, and to a plentiful Eſtate in the ſaid County.

The Lord Harry Grey, Son and Heir of the Earl of Stamford, is a Candidate to repreſent the County of Leiceſter, in the room of Ambroſe Philips, Eſq; deceaſed.

On Saturday Morning laſt died at his Houſe in Threadneedle-ſtreet Mr. Samuel Parſſer, Head Sexton of St. Chriſtopher's Pariſh. and Conſtable of the Royal Exchange, Meſſenger of the Mayor's Court, and likewiſe Meſſenger of the Green Wax Fee in the Exchequer: He alſo uſed to print a Liſt of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council yearly, which was a conſiderable Perquiſite to him.

On Saturday Night laſt about 12 o'Clock, the Corpſe of her late Majeſty was removed from St. James's to the Prince of Wales's Robing Room at the Houſe of Lords, where ſhe will lie in State, and from thence be interred in Weſtminſter Abby.

A few Days ago died at Llangedwyn, the Seat of Watkin Williams Wynne, Eſq; in North Wales, John Pughe of Mathafarn in the County of Montgomery, Eſq; who repreſented the Borough of Montgomery for many Parliaments, in the Reigns of Queen Anne and King George the Firſt.

On Saturday laſt in the Afternoon a Waggoner coming to Town from Leiceſter, and at Iſlington Turn-Pike met with a Grain Cart, which obſtructed the Way; the Waggoner being between the two Carriages fell down and one of the Wheels of the Waggon ran over his Left Breaſt and Shoulder, and cruſhed him to that degree, that the inward Part of his Body was viſible: He was carried to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, where he ſoon after expired.

On Saturday laſt the following Prizes were drawn in the Bridge Lottery, viz. 44315, 2000 l. 36993, 59496, 23293, 9884, 100 l. each; 55699, 55726, 7620, 20470, 60024, 13714, 50 l. each.

There have been 4227 Prizes drawn.

The following is a particular Account of what Prizes have been drawn ſince the Beginning of the Lottery, viz. 1 of 10000 l. 1 of 5000 l. 2 of 3000 l. 5 of 2000 l. 10 of 1000 l. 22 of 500 l. including the firſt drawn, 57 of 100 l. 111 of 50 l. 4018 of 20 l.

Yeſterday Thomas Fenner was committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil for feloniouſly ſtealing one Sheep out of the Field of Mr William Godfrey at Paddington, who having been robb'd of a great Number ſucceſſively for ſome time paſt, placed ſix Men arm'd in the ſaid Field to detect the Thieves, who accordingly Yeſterday Morning, being alarm'd by Bells which they had put about the Sheep's Neck, jump'd over a Hedge upon two Fellows who were concern'd in the ſaid Robbery, who had actually kill'd the ſaid Sheep, and were dragging it away. They made a ſtout Defence with a Cutlaſs and Bludgeons; but being overpower'd, took to their Heels; whereupon one of the armed Men fired at the ſaid Fenner with his Piece loaded with Small-Shot, and pepper'd him ſo well in the Back, that he was immediately taken; but the other made his Eſcape, tho' it is well known who he is.

The Numbers in Mr. Jernegan's Safe entitled to Claims, as ſpecify'd in his Catalogue, and drawn the 3d of December 1737, are as follow, viz.

Order as drawn.	Numbers Claiming.
35525	64345
35700	41640
35875	56962
36050	31871
36225	22155
36400	58870
36575	68031
36750	30633
36925	6187
37100	3994
37275	40386
37450	29683

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	08 43	09 18

Bank Stock 142 5-8ths to 3-4ths. India 177. South Sea 102 101 to 3-ths. Old Annuity 111 1-8th to 1-4th. New ditto 110 3-4ths to 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 106. 7 per Cent. Loan 110 1-half to 3-4ths. 5 per Cent. ditto 100 1-half. Royal Aſſurance 110 1-half. London Aſſurance 14 3-4ths to 7-8ths. African 14. India Bonds 61. 19s. to 71. Premium. South Sea ditto no Price. New Bank Circulation 10s. to 12s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 4 Premium. Engliſh Copper 21. 15s. Welſh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3 to 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 121 1-half. Lottery Tickets 6 l. 3s.

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WHich in a few Days infallibly cure HYPOCHONDRIACK MELANCHOLY in Men, and the VAPOURS in WOMEN, ſo as never to return again, be they ever ſo ſevere, or of many Years ſtanding, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual: and that by immediately ſtriking at the very Root or true Cauſe, as well as remedying the Effects, of thoſe perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almoſt all the Diſeaſes poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Riſe from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigeſtion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Diſorders in the firſt Paſſages, ſour Belchings, Cholick, Uneaſineſs in the Bowels, and ill Fumes, which offend the Nerves, and, by Conſent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce ſometimes Giddineſs, Dimneſs of Sight, confuſed Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troubleſome Sleep, Frights, groundleſs Fears, and the deepeſt Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehenſions; at other times, Fits, Flufhing Heats, Reachings, Faintneſs, Lowness and Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Starting, Tremblings, and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulſive Diſorders, ſharp Pains, fix'd or wandering Pain and Weakneſs in the Back, and other, almoſt innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miſerably afflict vaſt Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms, in their ſharpeſt Paroxyſms, theſe ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the moſt valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the higheſt Degree of Perfection poſſible) inſtantly quell, and at the ſame time annihilate their real Cauſe, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digeſtion, occaſioning laudable Chyle, and, of courſe, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; ſo that both Cauſe and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours are thoroughly removed by them, almoſt on the Spot, as the many Thouſands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for 3 Days only, will be ſenſible they are abſolutely to be dependedupon for an effectual and laſting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs Keys and Star in Cornhill, near Stocks-Market, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions.

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